MACHINE AND SERVICE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1875.

NO. 124.

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

THE SHOT HEARD ROUND THE WORLD.

PAUL REVERE'S MIDNIGHT RIDE.

THE FIRST MARTYRS OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS TO DAY.

America and Her Progress- Details of the Eatiles of Lexirgina and Condaylis - The Observances To-day-Who Will be Present-Les-

This morning one hundred years age was the

bright and splendld morning, when

"The emb titled farmers stood And fired the shot heard round the world." ters distinguished officers of the army and navy. Governors of our States and eminent Americans from all parts of the country. That shot at Lexington woke from its grave the great spirit of Independence, and it has not slept or slumbered since. Bright as the forelead of an archange' rtrong as the right arm of majerty, and lofty at the throne of Power, it has stood since then "and measured the estah." To-day that spirit will be devoutly werehiped by all true Americans. The one hundred years of its most wonderful history is like a mighty mirror reflecting on its polished surface and within its golden trame deeds more powerful, more illustrious, more progrestive and more beneficial than any other nation can boat. For one hundred ers we have lived under the

BLUE ING OF COD. cent. It has been poured upon us like water from the clouds. It has come in the sunshine and with the storm. It has come with the rosy spring, the glowing summer, the brown autumn and the cold winter. It has come in peace and in war. We hear it in voices of praire and in the sounds of in-struments; we see it is our paintings and statuary; it is unfolded in our schools of learning; it is rewealed in inventions of almost superhuman ski't and power. It is everywhere present; in the gold and silver and precious ores of our mountains, in the strong oaks that sentinel their tops, and in the rose which blooms in the valley beneath. Truly, as a nation, we ought to worship God, for He has blessed us as He has no other nation. In the grand Centennial celebration of to-day and to merrow acknowledgment of these blessings will find expression in many ways, and its sin-cerity will win the continued favor of Heaven. This morning the undevont student of American history is mad-he is blind if he does not see the Stars and Stripes floating at the head of the great procession of nations now marching on to their end. He is de if if he doce not hear the patriotie airs of America appointing a victory over the world in liberty and progress. He is dumb if he does not join in the anthem of triumph rolling from ocean to ocean, and he has no neart if he is not full of thankegiving and joy.

LEXINGTON, April 19, 1775. became forever memorable as the scene of the first engagement between the British and American troops of the War of the Fevolution. It was on the night of April 18, and "one by the village clock," when Paul Revere "galloped into Lex-ington" and gave notice that Col. Smith with 800 vinctal stores at Concord. Adams and Hancock that night were sleeping in the house of Rev. Jonas Clark, and warned in time, those patriots made their escape. At that time Lexington had some 700 thhabitants, and nearly all of its male population were trained in the use of arms. By two o'clock on the morning of the 19th, "the day we celebrate," 130 minute men had assembled on the Common under the command of Captain John Parker, grandfather of Theodore Parker. By daybreak the head of the British line, commanded by Major Pitcaire, was discovered. When Piteairn was within some five or six rods of the minute men he cried out, "Disperse, ye villains; ye rebels, disperse!" Though fearfully outnumber d they stood their ground. The Eritish fired and the soil was reddened with the heart's blood of Jones Parker, Isaac Murrey, Jonethan Harrin; ton, jr., Caleb Harrington, Robert Monroe, Sam uel Hadley and John Brown, and they killed a prisoner by the name of Asahel Porter. A few Americans returned the fire. Pitcairn's horse was wounded and one soldier. After a halt of half an hour, they took up the line of

MARCH FOR CONCORD,
which in 1850 received its name "from the Christian union and "oncord" among the first settlers there. The British reached the town about half past seven, and even the inhabitants were enpast seven, and even the inhabitants were engaged in removing the stores and arms. Some one houdred and flity of the militia had assembled, under the command of Major John Buttrick, but on the arrival of his superior, Colonel Barrett, they were ordered to sail back over the North bridge. Firing from both sides soon commenced, and quite a battle ensued, but very few were killed on either side, and a noon the enemy commenced their retreat, and siter suffering losses and being continually harassed, the Eritish party reached Charlestown early in the evening, and their loss in killed, wounded and missing was 283. The American loss was 90, of whom 49 were killed. The news had traveled far and wide.

were speeding over the country. The following Sunday morning it was known in New York. By Tuesday they had there a full account of the affair. Then it was known in New Brunswick and Princeton, and on the 27th it had electrified the friends of independence in Baltimore, and en the 10th of May it was known in every principal city at in the South, especially at Georgetowa, S. C.

The Sworn Statements.

The following are published as important items of history, appropriate for the occasion, being the sworn statements of eye-witnesses of the battle of Lexington, extracted from the journals of the Continental Congress. They were spread on the journal and transmitted to Dr. Frinkith, in England, for the reason that both prites felt that a fatal error had been committed. Hood had been shed and a struggle commenced, the end whereof no man could foresee, and erech side accused the other of beginning the strife by firing first.

The Confinental Congress wished to clear their party from the accessation of opening fire on the troops of their sovereign lend the King, of whom they still professed to be good and loyal subjects, while leaving war against him, or rather against his ministers. It is noticeable that long afterward the Brittsh army is called in the proceedings of Congress

TRE MINISTENIAL ARMY.

and sgainst this ministerial army they carried on a very active war, prefessing, up to July, 1776, to be, in so doing, a ching only their rights under the English constitution. There were plenty of precadults for their action, for Fritish subjects had onen remonstrated with their relevant the bolding very firmly to the theory that the King could do no wrong, but being at the z we time very sure that his ministers were quite; pubble of it.

In the letter of the Provincial Congressof Massachusetts, dated at Water'own, April 25, 1775, inclessing these and other documents to Br. Franklin, they say: "Our commiss, we are told have d'apriched to Great Britain a fallacious account of the imaged they have begun, to prevent the operation of which to the public injury, we have envaged, he versel that conveys this to you as a packet in the service of this colony, and we request your assistance in supplying Captain Derby, who commands her, with such necessaries as he shall want, on the credit of your consituents in Massachusetts Eng.

"We meet ardently wish that the several papers herwith inclosed may be immediately printed and dispersed through every town in England, and especially communicated to the lord mayor, addermen and council of the city of London, that they may take such solion thereon as they may take such solion thereon as they may take such imprevement of them as shall convince all who are not determined to be in

that it is the united efforts of both Englands that can save either, but that whatever price our brethren in the one may be pleased to put on their constitutional liberties, we are authorized to assure you that the inhabitants of the other, with the greatest unanimity, are infeatibly resolved to sell theirs only at the price of their lives."

Signed by order of the Provincenal Congress: Signed by order of the Provisional Congress:

JOSEPH WARREN, President.

It would appear from the affidavits that it is rather doubtful whether the militis fired at all while drawn up on the green at Lerington. The firing was done while they were dispersing, and were no longer an organized body. The real battle of the day began at the north bridge of Concerd, "about one mile from the meeting-house."

Concerd, "about one mile from the meeting-house."
The depositions relative to the commencement of hostilities are as fellows:
Lexinoron, April 22, 1775.
L, Themas Rice Willard, of lawful age, do testify and declare that, being in the house of Daniel Harrington, of said Lexington, on the 19th instant, in the morning, about half an hour before sunrise, looked out at the window of said house, and saw (as I suppose) about four hundred regulars in one body coming up the read, and marching towards the north part of the common, back of the meeting house of said Lexington, and as soon as said regulars were against the east end of the meeting house of commanding officer said some

who were collected on said common, at which time the militia of Lexington dispersed; then the officers made a hurrah, and the private soldiers succeeded them; directly after this an officer rode soldiers succeeded them; directly after this an officer rode before the regulars to the other side of the body, and hollowed after the militia of said Lexington, and said, "Lay down your arms, damn you, why don't you lay down your arms," and that there was not a gun fired until the militia of Lexington were dispersed, and further sayeth not.

Thomas Brice Willard.

I, John Farker, of lawini age, and commander of the militia in Lexington, do testify and declare that on the 19th instant, in the morning, about 1 of the clock, being informed that there were a number of ragular officers riding up and down the road, stopping and insulting people as they passed the road, and also was informed that a number of regular troops were on their march from Boston, in order to take the province stores at Concord, ordered our militia to meet on the common, in said Lexington, to consult what to do, and concluded not to be discovered, nor meddle nor make with said regular troops (if they should approach) unless they should insult or molect us, and upon their saider suping to the order to take the province at the first of the should repulse their appearance and inshed uniously, fired upon and killed eight of our party, without receiving any provocation from us.

Lexington, April 28, 1773.

We. Nathaniel Mullikin, Philip Russell, Musses Harrington, John Chandler, Joseph Simonds, Phineas Smith, John Chandler, Jr., iseuben Cock, Joe! Viles, Nathan Reed, Smuse' Tidd, Benjamin Lock, Thomas und inhabitants of Lexington, in the county of Middlesex, and colony of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, do testify and declare that on the 19th of April instant, about one or two o'clock in the morning, bearing out of take the stores belonging to the colony in that town, we were alarmed, and, having met at the place of our company's parade, we were dis

the morning, hearing our drum beat, we proceeded toward the parade and soon found that a large body of troe, swere marching toward ax. Some of our company were coming up: he parade and others had reached it, at which time the company began to disperse. Whilst our backs were turned on the troeps we were fired on by them, and a number of our men were instantly killed and wounded. Not a gun was fred by any person in our company on the regulars, to our knowledge, before they fired on us, and they continued firing until we had all made our escape.

Signed by each of the above deponents.

LENINGTON. April 22, 1775.

We, Nathan Barrot, captain; Jonathan Farrar, Joseph Butler and Francis Whoeler, lieutenants; John Barret, ensign; John Brown, Silas Walker, Ephraim Melvin, Nathan Buttrick, Stephen Hoemer, Jr., Samuel Barret, Thomas Jones, Joseph Chandles, Peter Wheeler, Nathan Pierce and Edward Richardson, all of Comeord, in the county of Middlesex, in the province of Maszachusetts Bay, of lawful age, testify and declare, that on Wedneadsy, the ninetecenth instant, about an hour after sunrise, we assembled on a hill near the meeting-house in Concord aloresaid, in consequence of an information that a number of regular troops had killed six of our countrymen at Lexington, and were on their march to said Concord; and about an hour afterwards we saw them approaching to the number, as we imagine, of about twelve hundred; on which we retreated to a hill where we were first posted.

Presently after this we saw them moving towards the north bridge, about one half of these two hundred at the bridge; and proceeded with the rest towards to be number, as we imagine, of about twelve hundred; on which we retreated to half where we were first posted.

Presently after this we saw them moving towards the north bridge, and the troops who were stationed there, otherwise, and immediately went before them, and passed the bridge; and proceeded with the rest towards to a firm where and the said bridge, and the troops who were stationed there, through Lexington, they plundered many houses, burnt three at Lexington, together with a shop and barn, and committed damage, more or less, to almost every house from Concord to Charles

town.
Signed by the above deponents.
There affidavits, in the homely language of the day, tell the story of the beginning of the fight.

The Observances To-Day.

The President will be present at each celebration, at Concord in the forencon, and at Lexington in the aircraoon. There will be at each place crations, prems, music, and a fine display of the military. Cannon will be fired, bells rung, bonfires lighted, and in the evening dancing. At Lexington marble statucy of Hancock and Adams will be unveiled, and an oration will be delivered by Richard H. Dans, jr., and the grand dinner will be given at Lexington. At Concord a pavilion has been erected on the battle-field of 1775. A status of a "Minute man" will be unveiled, and an address will follow from Ralph Waldo Emerson. A more extended oration will follow from George William Curtis, and after that James Russell Lowell will read an original poem.

There were semi-centennial celebrations fifty years ago. Edward Everett was the orator at Lexington and Daniel Webster at Hunker Hill. At the latter place Lafayette was present.

The next grand centennial will be in Philadelphia July, 1876. Following this there will be centennial celebrations of the great battles of the Revolution and of the triumph of peace: the adoption of the Constitution, and of the death of Washington. They are well calculated to intensify the spirit of Americanism; to make us feel proud, to enlarge ideas of the power and grandeur of our country; to foster the spirit of defense and progress and te consolidate pure love of country, and above all to cultivate the seatlment of virtue, the tree and only basis of our republic.

Movements of the President—Services at Lexington, Boston and Concord. The Observances To-Day.

ington, Boston and Concord.

Boston, April 17.—The President abundaned his visit to Beacon park this morning, and reecived personal friends and others at the hotel. At 10:30 o'clock the President, with Secretary Robezon, preceded with the sergeant-at-arms to the ladies' parior, where for a short time a public reception was held. At noon the Presidential party were driven to the State-house. They entered the building rnd were at once ushered into the executive chamber and presented to Governor Gaston, the members of the Council and State officials, from whence they proceeded to the Sen-ate chamber, where the President was formally introduced. From there the party entered the

introduced. From there the party entered the House of Representatives, where a similar introduction was made.

Bostow, April 17.—The banquet at the Parker House, at 3:30 p. m. to-day, given by the Commercial Club in bosor of Fresident Grant and the Cabinet, was a grand affair; one hundred and twenty-six guests were pre-smi. Hon. Alexander H. Rice, president of the club, presided. President Grint, Serretaries Robeson, Belknap, Fish s-d Delano, and Postmaster General Jewell were present. The President left for Concord at 8:30.

ware present. The Freshoest lett for Concord at 8:30.
Concord, Mass., April 17.—President Grant arrived here at 9:25 o'cicok this evening by the Lowell railroad, and took a carriage to the residence of Judge Hoar, whose guest he is while in the town. At 7 p. m. a Pullman train of four cars arrived from St. Albans, Vermont, with General Peck and other Stale officials, and the Hanson Guards, with the St. Albans brigade band and a delegation of inty citizens. The town is already througed with visitors.

EMENICES AT LEXINOTON.

LEXINGTON. April 18.—The inaugural exercises

Lexington. April 18.—The inaugural exercises of the great Centennial celebration properly began at seven o'clock this evening in the town hall, including public services and a discourse by Rev. Wm. Adams, of New York. The music was rendered by a large chorus and a military band. The hall was densely packed, hundreds being unable to gain admission. The exercises were of a religious order and were exceedingly impressive.

SERVICES IN BOSTON. Bosrow, April 19.—Centennial services were eld at the Old North church to-night. Hun area as the Col North Course to being it. Hun Creds were turned away unable to gain admission. The building was draped with flags and other-wise decorated and in the steeple were hung lan-terns, commemorative of the signal given Paul Rewere. evere. Addresses were made by a sen of the old sexton

Revere.

Addresses were made by a sen of the old sexton, Newman, Hon. G. B. Loring, ex-Governor Hawley and others. Among those present were Vice President Wilson George W. Ohilda, Joseph K. Hawley, General Gosbora and D. J. Morrell, of the Cantenulal commission and members of the Philadelphia council, who arrived to-day.

SERVICES IN CONCORD.

CONCORD, MASS., April 18.—The services held in the Unitarian church this morning were attended by the Prevident and party. During the day the party drove to historic points and inspected them in company with Hon. E. R. Hoav. An informal reception was held in the atternoon. The President in his movements was received without any sign of popular ovation.

Over 2,500 strangers were in town to-day, and accommodations are already at a premium. The accommodations are already at a premium. The screets are adorned with innumerable flags, and this ovening decorative features of the celebration were completed, and are magnificent. Many private residences are elaborately featooned with colors. The mammoth tent on the provincial parade ground is in readiness for dinner and appropriately ornamented with mottoes and banners. The arrangements for to-morrow are completed nevery respect.

South Carelina's First Libel Suit-

CHARLESTON, April 15 - The first criming prosecution of a newspaper for libel ever known in South Carolina begins to-morrow at the in in South Carolina begins to-morrow at the in-stance of ex-Congressman Bowen, now sheriff of Charleston. Messra. Riordam & Dawson, of the News and Courier, are to be tried upon eight in-dictments for publications extending through neveral years, and covering charges against Bowen of frauds, bigamy, forgery and instigating morder. The indictment based on murder will be tried first. Great public interest is felt in the case.

San Francisco, arrived to-day, with captain and crew, twenty-six in number, of British ship Corn-wallis, from San Francisco for Liverpool, which was wrecked January 25, on Pitcairn's Island.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL WAR IN GERMANY.

RIOT AT GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

A DAM BURST IN MASSACHUSETTS.

TEXANS' REPLY TO SENOR MARESCAL

The Border Raids Enumerated and Shown to Have Been the Work of Mexicans - Confederates in Memphis Ask Union Solto Join Them in Decovating the Graves of the Confederate

GREAT BRITAIN.

Riot at Glasgow. to-day at the opening of some pleasure grounds the suburbs of Glasgow. A stand on which

Entente Cordiale Between Germany, Austria

William of Germany has written a letter to King Victor Emmanuel, expressing his gratifi-cation at the recent interview between the latcation at the Emperor of Austria at Venice. The German Emperor also, says the Press, speaks in afficients terms of the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Empress, and hopes that the interview will serve to attempthen the iriend-ship between Austria and Italy.

by Bismsrck. tection of foreign countries against any future designs of German subjects, and asks Belgium to imitate her example, and adds that it is desirable that an understanding on this subject should be established with all other States equally inter-

Hanoven, April 17.—The insurgent Colonel Pepills Gonzales has died from lockjaw, result-ing from wounds received in action.

I.ONDON, April 19.—A special dispatch to the Daily Telegraph announces that the Emperor William has signed the bill withdrawing the State grants from the Catholic Church. The same dispatch reports that the editor of the Ger-

J. L. Haynes, charman, and william Keily, secretary of meas meeting: Your committee to whom was referred the subject-matter of sileged statements of Senor Marescal, Mexican Minister at Washington, in regard to border troubles on the Ric Grande, that they are as much the work of Americans of Mexicans, that American etterans, cliguised as Indians and Mexicans, frequently raid upon settlers, and that the more daring of the parties engaged in these frequent raids are ex-t onfederate solders, who, rained by war and deprived of the support of slave labor, prefer the life they are leading to earning an bonest livelihood, say they are satisfied that Senor Marescal has been minisformed and grossly deceived as to the true condition of affairs on this frontier, and that he has thus, unintentionally, probably done the American ettisens of this frontier great wrong and injustice, as can be easily proved by most undoubted testimony. The time given your committee is too short to prepare a full refutation of the unjust aspersions contained in the correspondence of Senor Marescal, and your committee would recommend the appointment of a committee to collect facts and sutmit them to the consideration of the honorable Secretary of State to refute the charges of the Mexican Minister. In the meantime your committee submit the collowing brief resume of facts which are susceptible of the clearest proof:

1. That for at least ten years since the close of our civil war, raids of volunteering parties any scintilla of proof to the contrary.

2. That for the last ten years since the close of our civil war, raids of volunteering parties from Mexico to this side of the Rio Grande have been continuous and peristent, and these plundering parties have drawn from our stock ranches hundreds of thousands of stock. They have committee of the Rio Grande with any such nitest, and we chilenge any scintilla of proof to the contrary.

2. That for the last peroperty, is an absurdity of score at Penescal and the murder of the Rolley of the resume of the s

Complete Organization of the Logislature. New ORLEANS, April 17.—The House com-pleted the reorganization by electing Tresevani clerk, and other Conservative officers.

Killed in Bed by a Snow Slide. St. Louis, April 18.—The bodies of three miners, Patterson Martin, Christopher Johnson and Patrick Morgan, were dug out of a snow slide in Cherokee Guich, four miles from Georgetown, Colorado, yesterday. They had been dead ser-eral days, and were found in their bed, indicating that the slide took place in the night.

Temperance. PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—This afternoon as immence temperance demonstration, under the direction of Father Heritage, took place at Barorrection of rather feelings, took pincs at Bar-num's Hippodrome, which was througed. Three stands were erected, from which speakers deliv-ered addresses. Mr. Barnum made a very effectual address, speaking at length of the evils of intemperance. He was frequently applauded.

Deceration Day. MEMPHIS, April 18.—At a meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers, held last night, to arrange for decorating graves of Confederates on May 22, a resolution was unanimously adopted asking all ex-Federal soldiers to participate in the ceramonies. Among those present at the meeting were ex-President Jefferson Davis, ex-Governer Isham G. Harris and Generals Colton, Green and Gordon.

DISASTROUS FLOOD. Another Dam Carried Away in Massachusetts

towns of Wrentham and Norfolk, about twenty-

no the suburos of Glasgow. A stand on which were 1,500 people gave way, and precipitated the entire mass to the ground. Thirty persons were injured. The visitors, indignant at the corelessness of the proprietors, destroyed everything on the grounds, and burned the barricades around them.

and Italy.
VIENNA, April 17.—The Presse says Empero

GERMANY. The Church and State Question still pressed

LONDON, April 18.—The Berlin Government, in its last note to Belgium, says Germany is about alter her laws with a view to the better proested.

An Antwerp dispatch says that Germany is destrous of settling the question by means of an International Congress.

THE WAR AGAINST THE CATHOLICS. ERRLIN, April 17.—The Government bill with-frawing the State grants from the Catholic bish-city perced its second reading in the Prussian Casmber of Peers to-day.

THE BILL SIGNED.

manie, a journal onspicuous in its opposition to Prince Hismarck, has been arrested, and hi offices have been searched by the police.

THE BORDER RAIDS.

Action of a Mass Meeting of Citizens of Brownsville BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, April 18 .- The following is the report of the committee appointed by a mass meeting of the citizens of Brownsville The members of the committee were all Union men, and three of them are general officers-Col The report was unanimously adopted: Hon.

The terms of the award were carried out in the The terms of the award were carried out in the Sensie by unseating Elam, Democrat, and by seating F. S. Goode, Democrat, in place of Creater, colored Republican.

A joint resolution recognizing the Kellogg government was adopted with but two dissenting votes.

During the day a large number of reform bills were introduced.

Boston, April 18.—A tremendous flood with finastrous results occurred last evening in the five miles distant, by the breaking of a dam, which restrains the water of Whitins pond, the source of Mill river. This is a small river, not

over twenty-five feet broad at low water, but ranning with strong ourrent, moetly through meadow land, and emptying into Charles river at Medway. At this time an immense body of water was confined in the pond by the dam about one hundred feet in length at the Wrentham and Franklin county road. The sundens butsting of the pond through this dam hurled a tremendous floou upon the lands below, sweeping away mills, bridges, county roads and dams in its course, and causing damage to the extent of between one hundred and two hundred thousand dollars. Half a mile below this mill was a saw and grist mill of Eliot. Zeiting & Co., known as Flasher's Mill; such was the force of waters on reaching here that it burst the thirty-foot dam and carried along the saw mill portion of the establishment as though it was a toy ship.

On inshed the waters three fourths of a mile through the lowlahds, to where there were located woolen and shody mills, belonging to the Feliting Company. Both ends of the dam were washed away, and below the mills a large hap of coal, deposited for use at the mills. Seventy rods intriber on the great dam at the Eliot felting mill was net. This, with the road from the mills to Franklin Centre, beneath which the river runs, offered a substantial resistance to the rushing carrent. The road, however, soon yielded, allowing the full force of the water to strike against the long dam. Meanwhile the inhabitants of Franklin and Wrentham rendered valuable assistance to the water handle he in the dam, hoping to save a portion of the same. Their labors were successful, and, although fifty feet of the dam were carried away, the mills were saved. Down the stream half a mile further was the track of the New England and New York reflixed, some forty or fifty feet above the river bed. Beneath this the water he waters, with seemingly increased power, forced out the stone culvert as if it were constructed of pebbles. So farm was the embankment of sand above the culvert that it stood apparently intact for the space of an hou

MINING TROUBLES. The Troops Will not be Withdrawn at Present. HARRISBURG, April 18.—Sheriff Kirkendall, of Luzerne county, on Friday night, had a long conference with Governor Hartranic, and the state-ments, papers and affidavits submitted by the miners and operators were carefully considered. and after a review of the whole situation it was concurred, that it would be inexpedient at present to withdraw the troops from Harleton and vicinity. To be assured of the propriety of this step the sheriff at once proceeded to Harleton.

and to-night his opinion remains unchanged.

THE SUFFLY OF COAL.

FOTTSVILLE, April 17.—The quantity of coal sent from this region for the last week was 11,850 tons, against 82456 tons for the corresponding week last year—a decrease of 70,550 tons. The supply sent from the regions from which we have revived returns for the week is 157,916 tons of anthracite, independent of the Delaware and Hudson Capal Compriny, from which we have received no returns, and 80,657 tons bituminous, making a total for the week of 247,573 tons, against 378,845 tons for the "arresponding week is 14 year; decrease, 131,372 tons. The whole supply sent from all the regions so far this year is 3,235,657 tons, against 4,724,847 tons. The decrease a the supply of anthracite is 614,718 tons.

Nxw York, April 18—An immense and enthu-siastic audience assembled this afternoon in the Hippodreme, to listen to the cration of Thomas Clarke Luby on the memory of the Irish patriot, John Mitchel. The platform was appropriately draped in black, and devices and mottoes refer-

draped in black, and devices and motioes referring to the dead patriot's character were hung around it.

The meeting was called to order by General Thomas Frencis Bourks, who introduced the orator of the day as a friend and compatriot of Mr. Mitchel, and who delivered a historical sketch of his life and character, paying him high tribute for devotedness to his country and as a generous, high-souled may. At the conclusion of the oration, the chainman announced as trustess for the fund for the tenefit of John Mitcheli's family, Messra. Ohe cles O'Conor, Eugene Kelly, T. B. Connery, Charles A. Dans, Arthur Leary, P. Farrilly, J. B. Manning and others. A band of music was present and played dirges throughout the proceedings.

Black Hills.

UMAHA, April 18.—A company of cavalry.

OMAHA, April 18 .- A company of cavalry, under command of Captain Mix. arrived at Fort Laram'e to-day with the Harney's Peak miners.

They had a hard trip, and report much snow and A SQUAW'S ACCOUNT. A SQUAW'S ACCOUNT.

CHICAGO, APRILIS.—A special from Sioux City states that Captain Ferris brings rews from Fort Randall that a squaw arrived at Erale agency, and stated that Indians had surrounded the miners 'n the Black Hills and endeavored to been their stockade, but were wasuccessful. They killed and scalped one miner, who was away from he stockade while the fight was progressing. The Government troops arrived and rescued the party and took them from the Hills.

CHICAGO, April 17.—In the billiard tournament ast right Shaw beat Hoa by a score of 200 to 144; winner's average, 5. Carter beat Burleigh by a

larber.

OHICAGO, April 18.—In the billiard tournament last night Carter b-at Hoa, 250 to 67; Burle; h b-at Miller, 200 to 143. In the last invings Burleigh myde 117, the highest run of the tournament. McAfte beat Horing 20 to 196.

Killing frosts reported all over the country Saturday night. Fruits and early reget_blee'n Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia are
hadly injured.

D. L. Hayden, of Hartford, accused of robbing
the mails, has been rearrested and placed under
\$5,000 additional bends.

John Denohue was killed in New Haven on
Saturday by the explosion of some detonating
powder.

powder.

A Swede named Anton Liuburg, in Hartford on Friday night, while on a drunk, stabbed Andre Johnson, killed John Felton, and stabbed Mrs. Felton, and then killed himself.

tions.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times The Paris correspondent of the London Times mentions that the French Ærial Navigation Society have resolved to organize a series of night ascents for the purpose of spectroscopic and electrical observations, and a balloon called the Zenith, containing five passengers, accordingly started from Paris about 6 o'dleek on Tuesday steping, March 23. Wednesday passed without any tidings of them, and some uneasiness began to be entertained, but Thursday a telegram arrived from Bordesux, amounteing that after a twenty-three hours' journey the balloon alighted on the desert tracts near Areachem. The minimum temperature they encountered was 4° centigrade below sere. A splendid tunar halo was seen in the form of a cross, the possibility of which has been questioned by some physicists, and there was a splendid daybreak, with the sea on the horizon. The balloon skritted the coast for eleven hours, and passed along the Gironde. There was alterward a calm and brilliant sun, two cross currents, one above the other, driving the balloon by turns over land and sea. Between 9 and 11 some interesting sketches were taken. Four pigeons were seat of, but do not appear to have found their way to Paris. This trip is said to be the longest ever made by a balloon.

An Englishman named Henry Hind has been An Englishman named Henry Hind has been murdered at Waples. Mr. Hind accompanied Garibaldi to Naples in 1800, and, after starting a newspaper in English, which proved unsuccessful, he supported himself as a fiorist, being very skiliful in rating flowers. Three days having slapsed without his being seen to leave his premises, a gardener living near him named Passans informed the British consul of the fact, and on the police entering the premises they found his body in the garden. It showed that he had struggled with the murderer, who strangled him with a cord. The orine is imputed to revenge and professional jealousy. A man named Passuale Liguori has been arrested for the murder. The efficer who had him in custody was set upon by a mob, who attempted a rescene. He seems to have behaved with great courage, but was attacked by a woman named Teres Esposito, the mistress of Pasquale, and so severely injured that his life is despaired of. The woman is in custody. CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

OFFICIAL REPORT ABOUT YELLOW JACK.

STATUS OF ATTORNEYS AS TO DRAWING FEES

Geo. Bristow Will Only Decide Cases on Appeal

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL BANKS.

ment-The Weather Bange-A Body Washed Ashore With the Herald" in its Pocketand Currency.

Peace in Europe. The reports received at the State Department as well as at the various foreign legations in Washington, do not contain matters apprehensive of a war in Europe, and it is not believed that the prace now prevailing will be disturbed.

Pestal Promotions. The following promotions have just been made in the contract office of the Post Office Department, all to fill vacancies caused by the stapping down and out of the clerks implicated in the frauds recently unearthed in that Department. W. L. Argue, promoted from second to third class; Alken Braiford, promoted from second to third; John H. Olcott and Edward K. Hart, from first to second class. Stanley G. Trott has been appointed a first-class clerk in the same office.

The Weather. The following rates of temperature were re ported to the signal office at 4:35 p. m. yesterday ported to the signal office at 4:35 p. m. yesterday: Port Huron. Michigan. 12 degrees above zero; Buffalo, 20; Clieveland, 22; Aspena, Michigan, 23; Pittsburg, 24; Toronto, Canada, 25; Philadelphia, 30; Baltimore, 30; Washington, 30; New York, 32; Toledo, 33; Nashville, 33; Norfolk, 34; Portland, Me., 30; Eoston, 38; Chicago, 40; Cincinnati, 43; St. Louis, 57; St. Paul, 62; Memphia, 62; Montgomery, Ala., 64; Leavenworth, 60; Vickaburg, 71; Omaha, 71; New Orleans, 76; Gaiveston, 76. The weather had moderated since morning.

Body Washed Ashore. The following telegram was received at the signal office here on Saturday from Cape Henry signal office here on Saturday from Cape Henry:
"The body of a young man, apparently about
twenty-six years of age, was found washed upon
the beach, about two miles north of the signal
station, this morning early. He was about five
feet six locked in height, had black hair, out
short and was dressed in a good suit of tweed
clothes. Nothing was found on the body but a
copy of the New York Hersid of March 10. He
was buried by the fishermen on the beach."

Pinancial Affairs. The internal revenue receipts Saturday were \$246,759,75; total for the month to date, \$3,788,-\$246,760.75; total for the month to date, \$3,786,753.83. The receipts from customs at the Treasury were \$610,947.99. The national bank notes received for redemption during lati week were \$3,569,243. The Treasury new holds \$379,881.50 in United States bonds to secure the national bank elevalation, and \$15,270,000 to secure public deposits. The national bank abust circulation, and \$15,270,000 to secure public deposits. The national bank circulation custainding is \$349,652,441, of which \$2,49,000 is in gold notes. The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending Sutorday were \$700,000; shipments of legal tenders, \$2,217,744.

The amount of national bank notes received for redempiden during last week was \$3,500,245. The amount redeemed from July 1 to date is \$96,350,379. The amount assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, from July 1 to date, is \$55,079,745.

The Redemption Agency has made a call upon the national banks in the cities of Philadelphia and Providence to reimburse it for \$554,100 of their notes unit for circulation, redeemed and assorted, rid \$118,900 of their notes fit for circulation assorted and prepared for return to them. This is the first cult that has been made upon banks to reimburse the agency for the redemption of notes fit for circulation. Other culis of a like nature will follow upon the national banks throughout the United States.

the United States. Bank Assessments for Cost of Redemption. In view of the retirement of General Spinner from the office of Treasurer, on the first of July, In view of the retirement of General Spinner from the office of Treasurer, on the first of July, it has been determined to assess upon the several national banks the expense of redeeming and assorting their notes at the national bank agency on the lat of May instead of the lat of July, as originally intended. As stated in the Treasurer's last annual report, it has been decided, after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, that the expenses for express charges shall be apportioned in proportion to the amount of the notes of each bank redeemed, while the expenses of assortment will be apportioned in proportion to the number of notes redeemed for each bank. This distinction is made for the reason that the express charges are based upon the amounts transported, while the labor and expense of assortment are in direct proportion to the number of notes handled. It will probably be some weeks after the first proximo before the apportionment of the expenses will be completed. The average charge will not exceed one quarter of one per cent upon the amount redeemed and assorted, but the assessment upon each bank will vary from the average according to the denomination of its notes. If the denominations are greater than the general average, the expenses will be less than the general average, and vice verse. The ratio of expenses will probably be much less in uture, as the necessary books, furniture, &c., have been procured and paid for, and the counters and assorters have become expert in their work.

Rot Deciding Hypothetical Cases.

Not Deciding Hypothetical Cases.

The following letter was sent from the Treasury Department on Shturday:

The following letter was sent from the Treasury Department on Shurday:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April II, 1875. }

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 6th ultimo is received, inclosing samples (A and B) of cotton black volvet, and requesting to be informed if they are dutiable at certain rates, as saggested.

In reply I have to state that, in view of the large number of cases pending before this Department involving the construction of the tariff, as affecting importations already made, and also for other reasons hereinafter mentioned, the Department is compelled to decline entertaining any questions affecting only prospective importations or importations which may depend upon an expression of opinion by the Department upon a tariff question.

It is primarily the duty of collecters of customs to determine rates of duty, and it is only after protest and appeal that the law makes it incumbent on the becretary of the Treasury to review their action. While the Department perceives no substantial objection to an expression of opinion by a collector, upon a question of this character, for the reason that his action, when erroneous may be collected by the Department upon say question upon which it may be subsequantly required to act in a judicial capacity.

In thus defining the respective duties of collectors and of the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the construction of tariff laws, the Department is actuated only by a desire to indicate to importers and others the necessity of leaving the Secretary entirely unimbarrassed in the discharge of functions imposed upon him by law, and not by a disposition to evade any reasonable demand for information, however onerous in the aggregate such demands might be.

You are therefore respectfully referred to the collector of customs at New York for the information you desire.

B. W. Bristow. Secretary.

Circular in Relation to Powers of Attorney. The following circular in relation to powers of

ment on Saturday:

ment on Saturday:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1875.

The attention of officers of this Department and of persons presecuting claims before it, it called to section 3477 of the Revised Statutes, a follows: rase attention of omers of this Department, and of persons proceeding claims before it, is called to section 3417 of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

"All transfers and assignments made of any claim upon the United States, or of any part or share thereof, or interest therein, whether absolute or conditional, and whatever may be the consideration therefor, and all powers of attorney, orders, or other authorities for receiving payment of any such claim, or of any part or share thereof, shall be absolutely null and void, unless they are freely made and executed in the presence of at least two attesting witnesses, after the allowance of such a claim, the ascertainment of the amount due, and the issuing of a warrant for the payment thereof. Such transfers, assignments, and powers of attorney must resite the warrant for payment, and must be acknowledgements of deeds, and shall be certified by the officer; and it must appear by the certified that the officer, at the time of the acknowledgement of deeds, and shall be certified by the officer; and it must appear by the certified that the officer, at the time of the acknowledgement of deeds, and shall be certified by the officer; and it must appear by the certified that the officer, at the time of the acknowledgement of deeds, and shall be certified to the officer at the time of the acknowledgement of deeds, and shall be certified to be officer; and it must appear by the certified by the officer; and it must appear by the relating to powers of attorney is hereby revoked, and the following adopted in lies thereof:

The Treasury Department will hereafter recognize and act upon the rule of law that to constitute a power, toughed with an interest, there must be an interest in the thing itself, and not marely in that which is produced by the exercise of the power. An interesting a claim to the extent of a fee centingent upon success is not, therefore, such an interest as will prevent a criminal, and will be delivered to the claimant or to an attorney having: the latest vali

Official Yellow Fever Reports. A report to the Navy Department from Fleet Surgeon Suddards, Idated Port Royal, South Carolina, 14th instant, in regard to the health of

the existence of yellow fever at Key West and Havans, says it was remarked at Key West, as

maken, says it was remarked at hey weet, as well as at Havana, that the wind constantly blew from the eastward, so that there had not been a single "morther" during the season when they are the most prevalent.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. J. Perry and Surgeon Suddards investigated the reported appearance of yellow fever there. They found that three deaths had cocurred from yellow fever of

the most pronounced character, while of several other cases the result was still doubtful. During the few days that the fleet remained off Key West no new cases in town were reported. Surgeou Suddards says, "All this time, however, a strong northeast wind had been blowing, cooling and purifying the air. When the hot weather returns, which may be expected from day to day, I very much fear a fresh outburst of disease."

As to the probabilities of health and disease at Key West during the coming summer, Surgeon Suddards says:

Key West during the coming summer, Surgeon Suddards says:

"I have heard but one opinion expressed as to the character of the approaching season. Since sarly in the winter all the old residents of Key West with whom I came in contact invariably expressed themselves as fearful of a very sickly season. In Havana, too, I made a point of asking the opinion of almost every one I met on this point. A general approbension was felt, and even the most conservative were compelled to acknowledge their fears."

In concluding his report Surgeon Suddards says:

In concluding his report Surgeon Sudderls says:

"The increased temperature of the past winter being six degrees above the average, the undue prevalence of seutherly and casterly winds and the absolute absonce of "northers" during the whole winter, the general opinion existing among those who have had best epportunities to observe and form a judgment, and the actual appearance of yellow lever so early at Havana and Key West, all combine to favor the helief that any protracted stay of a large naval force at either of these places might have a most calamitous result, and would therefore be in the highest-degree imprudent."

A dispatch from Rome reports that Garibaldi is ill and confined to his bed. Mrs. Polk, widow of Bishop Polk, died at New Orleans last Saturday night. General Coburn, who has been at the National the past few days, left for New York at 9:08 on Saturday night.

Geo. A. Ahrens, jr., of the firm of Stirling, Ahrens & Co., Baltimore, committed suicide in Druid Hill park on Saturday. Marcus L. Dean, a baker, committed suicide yesterday morring at Providence, R. I., and an old lady residing in his family committed suicide on Friday,

Dr. Hartwell Carver, great-grandson of Gov.

Carver, well known as one of the earliest advacates of the Pacific railroad, died in Pittsford, N...

Y., on Friday night.

Y., on Friday night.

The Union Paper Collar Company obtained judgment against the infringers of their patents in the United States Circuit Court of Pennsylvania, Judge McKenna, on Saturday, for security for the past to the amount of \$25,000 in each sait, and an order to pay the royalities into court in future during the existence of the patent.

AMUSEMENTS. The National Theatre-English Opera. This evening Clara Louise Kellogg inaugu-rates at the National theatre a brief season of English opera, giving us "Ernani" as the initial performance, to be followed by "Mignon" and "The Tallsman," Tuesday and Wednesday nights, The full resources of the organization will be The full resources of the organization will be brought into requisition for the presentations. Madame Van Zandt will sing for the second time in Washington the rele of Elvirs, and that of Ruy Gomes will be entrusted to Mr. Curly, a gentleman new to us, but of whom fame most kindly si rake. All the rich and glowing scenes of the opers, recalling the chivatric age of Charles V. will be handsomely brought out. As Charles V. will be handsomely brought of praise. His splendid singing of the part is well remembered here. Thes, in addition to these stars, Castle, the sweet forever, will sing the rele of John of Arragon. Certainly this is a brilliant and beautiful reast of music prepared for its devotees tonight. The attendance will be fashionable. Seats secured at Metzerott's.

Ford's Opera-house—Buffale Bill.

Ford's Opera-house-Buffale Bill. That wild and romantic hero of the plains, the guide, teacher and friend of princes in buffalo hunts, will appear at Ford's to-night, supported by the Texas ranger, Kit Carson, jr., and Arisona John. "Life on the Border" is the title of the play. Besides its numerous sensations there will be a regular bear fight. The bear-skin used in the piece was taken by Buffalo Bill from the bear that killed his companion, Dan Miller. The bear weighed 500 pounds. Wolfy Dick's death will be represented. War Eagle will be captured. Tooth-Pick Bea will de a tragic death. A grand resens from the finens will take place, and about fifty indians will be shot dead on the plains. Of course the play is constructed to display and illustrate the life of a brave man and a generous friend amid the scenes of border life. It will be interesting to all classes of theatter goors, exceedibly to all who

The Theatre Comique The new faces at the Comique this week are James M. Ward, who will assume several characters in Findwell's drams of "Unmasked, or the Lone House on the Nock." Miss Winnita Mon-Lone House on the Nock." Miss Winnita Mon-tague, actress and singer, will also appear in the Heere. Harper and Stansill, one-legged song and dance men. One lost his leg on the Union sids, the other on the Confederate, and now they unite to earn a living, and they are very clover. George and Nellie Brooks will introduce a musi-cal sketch entitled "The Solder's Urphan Child" and Miss Sallie Adams will sing and play on the rilephele, guitar, beilo, cornet, and violin. The 'e attract'ons are extraordinary, but the Snow brothers remain, and the trape of trained dogs. Jake Judd, Lew Spencer, and Alf McDowell have for the weak new and iaughable negroisms. The Avenue Theatre.

The Avenue Theatre. Charley Howard puts in his first appearance at the Avenue this evening. This old and celebrated negro delineator will be well received. The evenegro del'ueator will be well received. The evening will also witness the first appearance of Miss Salile St. Clair in her pedestal clog, song, dance and jig, and Miss Annie Mack, dancer and singer. Miss Mattie Gray, a very pleasing vocalist, who grew into such favor the pas. week, is to be retained another week. The "Four Prophets" and the Can-Can are still on the bills. The attractions are of eccentric and varied character, and will amuse all patrons.

Odd Fellows' Hall-Sensations. This evening Odd Fellows' hall will be the scene of the appearance of Mme. Rentz's female minstrels and Marie de LaCour's Parisian Can-Can dancers. It is an entertainment that will fraw, for it has the charm of novelty, and curi-osity exists in unusual degree in regard to it. The trough is on the way North from a successful tour through the South, and to night they will be nicefed, doublicts, by a full house. Seats se-cured at Ellis'.

Italy's proudest queen of the tragic stage, will appear at the National theatre Monday evening. April 26, as Elizabeth; Tuesday, 27th, as Mari-Antonette; Wednesday, 28th, as Lucretia Bergia, and the same night as Lady Macbeth, acting the sleep-walking scene in English. Sale of seats commences next Thursday at Metserott's.

Madame Ristori. The Marchioness del Grillo, Adelaide Ristori,

One of "the Gentlemen of Public Life." Wetmore, in his correspondence to the Alla CHALK IT ON THE WALL.

Since the adjournment of Congress there has been a general scramble on the part of many of the Republican members, who have not been relected, for Federal offices. But there appears to be one who cocupies a field of influence so strong, and yet is so quiet in his work that he is solicited to become a sandidate for several important positions of trust and honer, while, still more strange, he has declined to accept any of the brilliant overtures, saying that he prefers to "retire from public life for awhile." This person is the Hoe. Richard C. McCormick, Delogate to Congress from the Territory of Arisons. Within the last two weeks the choice of the Governships of two of the most important Territories has been within his power to accept, and other flattering eulogies of this practical kind have been showered upon him. And in this connection CHALK IT ON THE WALL.

him. And in this connection

MORE THAM A PASSING NOTICE

is due to his official record.

California, as well as Arisonia, shares in the right to claim honor from his schievements. The California press and the voice of Californians have been largely responsible for his acts, they having careted an active influence in the political of Arisonia so closely wedded to our own. We have, moreover, been largely indebted to him for benefits received through his efforts in Congress. McCormiek belongs to a school of politicians now rarely met. He possesses that refinement of public spirit which, while it does not weaken energy, yet adds a courtilness and grace—official dignity—to the Republican representative without destroying Republican simplicity and without withdrawing him from popular sympathy. Moderation, consideration, deliberation, a delicate sense of the true policy of necessary compromites; an apparent sense of duty, which characteristic places an impassable barrier to intrigue; a fund of sound political principles, backed by a sound polity, kept, bowever, in the background, as a lawyer keeps his library; and in the foreground an accessible presence, a readiness to bear popular wants, a nerrous sentibility respecting criticism and a desire for public approval, simple habits, industry and good faith; these are the characteristics of the class of men to which McCormick belongs, if, indeed, there are enough of them to be found to constitute a class, except in the mind of a thinker or writer. These men de nothing violently; but they are of the very essence of public policy, public spirit, public progress and public integrity. They are the gentlemen of public life. It is not a difficult task to glow that these remarks are not misapplied. Although McCormick has done his work simpothly—without jarring the adone much for one man. His record is most honorable. MORE THAN A PASSING NOTICE

Wife Murder.

William McHale, of Fort Lee, N. Y., who had been discharged from the chemical works for intemperance, went home drank Wednesday night and accused his wife of infidelity. A quarrel essued, when McHale struck his wife and afterwards out her throat with a ranor. He then attempted the life of his eldest child. His wife was taken to the St. Mary's hospital. The physicians say her case is hopeless. McHale is in the county jail.

Conrade the sculptor of the Antietam status westerly, Rhode Island, granite quarries, a group of five figures representing the "Landing of the Pilgrims," to be cut in granite in bas-re-

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY

STRONGHOLDS OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.

DR. J. P. NEWMAN ON REGENERATION

Money-Getting by Rev. H. A. Cleaveland,

Baptist Church-Dr. Bankin at the Congregational - Ninth-Street Methodist Protestant-Society Fourth Presbyterian.

Metropolitan (M. E.) Church-(Reported by Mrs. Gen. Gates.) Rev. Dr. Newman preached from a text

found in Hebrew 1:9: "Thou hast loved righteousness and hated iniquity: therefore God, even thy Ged, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness

above thy fellows." The Book of Hebrews is a masterly production and sublimity of conception it has never been exceiled. In all of its luminous truths one fact is predeminant, namely, the pre-aminence of Christ. This book is a commentary on the law—of the ritualistic and common law of the Jowish dispensation. It was addressed to the Hebrews and not the Gentiles, who could not understand it. Its personal interest to ourselves is contained in the manifestation throughout of the grandly beautiful moral nature of Christ's pre-eminence over all others. In the text we have a glimpie of the marvelous character of Christ. In these books he loved humanity. The hatred of iniquity and love of righteousness is everywhere felt in its words. We see in the wisdom of these two declarations his character and his preaching; and here I would state that human character must have a basis for all exaltation in life. It is a great fact, that God's partiality for man is based on this individual character, as we have seen in his dealings with Abraham and Ebooth. No single instance in the Bible of character so exemplifies in its totality the quality of obedience as Abraham's. It is easi of Joseph that his was summed up in these words: "I cannot do this sin."

In all the Divine Word is the fact pre-eminent, giving luminous beauty to the proposition that character is the condition of human life: and this condition lies not in the stature or weight of his physical powers, not in his intellect—for in the structure of the human mind we find the same number of faculties in each individual man, though one may be a feel and his neighbor a wise man. Fortuitous circumstances govern all. These see the accidents of Ilfe. A man may have intrinsic character and none of the happy condition.

REFUTATION IS LIKE A SHADOW, Fometimes geing before. Somstimas behind we must therefore look for the fundamental proof of condition in the man himself. and sublimity of conception it has never been excalled. In all of its luminous truths one fact is

REFUTATION IS LIKE A SHADOW, sometimes going before, sometimes behind us; sometimes larger, sometimes longer, sometimes shorter. God has placed the condition of life in what a man is, and not in his position. In his love of rightecomess and hatred of inquity there are three-fold conditions affecting character. First. It is hereditary. Whatever is found in him may also be seen in the original man Adam. There is more doctrine in the development of man than we at first think. Physiologists declare that qualities are transmitted. That science has demonstrated this fact in handing down certain physical peculiarities; also in the intellectual capacity. The poet transmitts his genius to his generation: the artist his magicipower: the mathematican will come forth from any surroundings. Now, if this be true of physical descent, would it not be an anomaly if the moral qualities were not transmitted too? Go to Massachusetts—for we must say a good word for the old State. Among the clergy, we see in a family of fourteen sons haif of them following the father in his profession. They will be ministers. In the medical there will be sons or daughters who will be physicians. So, if a murderer, the son will be the same; lascivlous man, the son will be chaste.

These are the great moral facts of our race REPUTATION IS LIKE A SHADOW,

will be chaste.
These are the great moral facts of our race handed down. Is a man responsible for all this? No. Do we not see a liar pollute the atmesphere in which he moves by assertions so plausible and so eloquent that his listeners must believe for the time being, and he can't heip it, for does he not begin in the morning and continue till midnight in astounding will, his ideal fabrications. And there is an old adage that says, "Give a list he start and twenty truths can't overtake it," Let us look this fact in the face. No man is responsible for these transmitted traits. Was he consulted about his birth? Did he choose his parents? No! Where then shall responsibility be attached to a child, is the question. When he becomes of an age to discriminate between You and virtue, between fancy and fact. Can lie at the age of five learn Latin, as in the case of Robt. Hall, and not be conscious of respensibility? What comes next? Regeneration! Human souls coming to this world imperfact must be renewed not by self, but through the great power of the Creator.

Creator.

REGEMERATION

Is based on the necessity of our nature. If I did not believe in this great necessity in my own soul I would not preach it again—that no man can transform his own nature without this divine power, for nature is omnipotent. You may do as the Chinese—transform a tree into some weird shape of art; but the nature of the tree remains—it is deeper than art. Where is the power to change this underlying fact? Regeneration is based on righteousness, and righteousness, though a term used with much license in the Bible, is holiness as meant here. Fear is the natural parsion of man, and jimust precede hate. He who fears his snemy is weak; who fears and hates is streng. No man can be strong who does not hate his enemy. Fear arises from selfshness. Some divines preach repentance by arousing fear. How often is a man saved from plunging into iniquity by his fear of the world—next to "hatred of iniquity is the love of righteousness." Not from the considerations of prudence or of interest may we avoid an or practice righteousness, but still from self-ishness he may advocate great measures of public good; he may, in his prominest position of statesman, apply the brilliant force of his intellect to some beneficent purpose; for amelioration of the needs of mankind his name may be "borne on the wings of the morning" to the remotest orners of the sarth: he may live for the applause of his fellow and yet be devoted to this good. He may learn that it is the popular path of greatness; yet may this advocate preat material, and yet the devoted to the scored-olar lobes for personal success. Success is the standard of such men—the measure of his greatness with some—but no, success is not the measure of a man. Many are taken through the cruefile of misfortune to elevate others through the flames unscathed. What, then, is the measure of a man but duty—duty? Neither in prosperity or adversity, but in THE LOVE OF RIGHT with the thieves en

such shall pass through the flames unseathed. What, then, is the measure of a man but duty—duty! Neither in prosperity or adversity, but in THE LOVE OF RIGHTROUGHERS.

Christ was allowed to suffer with the thieves en the cross, and with them to prove that human failures were God's opportunity. Men live and die, in advance of the age, misunderstood. We are all misunderstood by the dearest friends of our lives, by the wife of our bosom—and we go through life chafing, and die under a cloud, and the tears dropped on our grave are so soon dried—ah, so quickly! but "truth crushed to earth shall ries again," and spread irrumphantly its glories before the world.

Whe is a failure with truth en his side, though he go down to the grave unheeded and unwept? Misunderstood and under a cloud, genins loves that which is pure—an artist art for art's sake. He will not daub on colors which mar the beauty of his thought, of his spirited ideal, but die for truth in art. Men love literature for literature's sake. They will not give ourrupt tone to vitiate the taste at the bidding of prarient mammon.

Many years ago, before science was perfected in the clock, it was difficult to regulate the pendulum. Now it oscillates in all atmospheres alike, in summer and in winter. There are some men who love friendship for friendship's sake. Oh, the hollowness of triendship for the doily and poor tomorrow. Now, there are two other thought, for morrow. Now, there are two other thought here are sudden conversions. It is like the mustard-seed—slow of growth.

It is pleasant to go into an artist's studie to watch his busy chiesl-hand. He designs to sculpture a god. The process is slow. Chip by chip falls from beneath his chiesl; feature after feature appears, and then it is ended. Thus with character. Slow is its process. Like a drop of colored water poured into the clear liquid on destroy a stream, so with an evil thought, corruption and death to character. As in the text, the other thought is the joy of the love of righteousness. The linear man i

The Rev. Oscar Hugo yesterday preached in three churches—in the morning at the E-street three enurence—in the morning at the L-street Baptist, in the aftermoon at the Wost-street Fres-byterian, Georgetown, and in the evening at Dr. Sunderland's, Presbyterian church, Four-and-a-half street. The subject of all three of the dis-courses was the same; "The three Strongholds courses was the same; "The three Strongholds of American Liberty—An open Bible, our public schools and the sacredness of the Sabbath." Mr. Hugo is an impromtu speaker of great force, and at times, when reverting to the oppression to which he and his brother Protestants in Hungary were formerly subjected, hold the attention of its hearers with that ready cloquence for which Hungarians have been celebrated. Mr. Hugo selected as a scriptural taxt: I Corinthians, ill:17: "Now the Lord is that spirit, and where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty."
Twenty-four years ago, said the speaker, on a bitter cold winter day I, in company with that illustricus patriot, Louis Reasuth, landed on the shores of America, poor, homeless, joyless, friendless. The first thing that I noticed was the freedom you enjoyed in all things. I rebelled in spirit against my God. Why is it, I said, O God

The Stronghold of American Liberty.

of justice, that you have conferred these blessings upon this people, while millions in Europe are under the darkness of tyramy and ignorance. But I soon discovered that God was no more partial to you than to others who loved and obeyed him. It is a Bible land. The Bible makes it free. No society, institution, or country can be free without the Bible, because the Bible and the spirit of the Lord are identical. Wherever the Bible is there is the spirit of the Lord, and where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty. Your forefathers, in recognizing this Bible as a guide, mades you and me as an adopted citizen, not merely American citizens, but Ohristians. We are in duty bound to give our services to our

s perpetuate the giory of the one and the liberty

to perpetuais the glory of the one and the liberty of the other.

If there was ever a time when our liberties were in danger it is now. Clitzens who owe allegiance to no man's power, but to God and their country, are placed between two fires, foreign inddelity and foreign priestraft. I say foreign, because neither of these are native American. They demand of us that we set aside the Sabbath as a day of rest and holliness. They wish this day to be with us as wassnotified as it is in European lands; to have the rum shops, and theares, and dancing saloons open. That is the kind of Sunday they have in Europe. Some time ago, in New York, I attended a convention of infidels—aconvention of fifteen hundred foreigners, many of whom could not speak the English language. Many had landed the day before, with the dust of Europe still ellinging to their garments. Their object was to form an indied society against Obrist and the Bible. We, they said, claim the right to insult you, thirty millions of people. We ask you what right you have to keep Sunday. We ask you to adopt European customs and infidelity. Thank God, this is a free land, where man is what God intended he should be, a man. Spain has tried to be free for the last four years, but she commenced without the Bible, God and public schools, but with theastres, builfights, iniquitious and sensuous amusements in rall biast on Sunday.

The spirit of the Lord could not abide with them, and the Republic went down a short time ago. Frances will soon follow. We want a free country, but we wish God to dwell therein.

The speaker wished it understood that he was not opposed to the existence of the Church of Rome. He thanked God that there was no Frince Blasmarck or Emmanuel here to confuscate the property of men and banish them for the sake of their conscientions principles. He was not, he said, antagonistie to

said, aniagonistic to
THE CRUTCH OF ROME,
but to priesteraft. They are not satisfied with
being with the masses; they must be above them
and cictate. They demand that we shall close
the Bible in our public schools. It is not the
laboring man who enjeys the advantages of these
schools, but one man who makes this demand.
The American people may be cured with many
things, but they will never come under the power
of one man. Shall we bow down in the dust before an Italian priest? He assumes to dictate to
us how and where we shall read the Bible in
our schools commenced. Some of our more prominent elergymen took the ground that as this is a
free come. It ought not to be read in the public
institutions. I urged that had they been borne
down under the irou heel of priesthood they would
understand that these men did not care where
the Bible was read, but they wished to strike a
blow at the public-school system. The founders
of this country and the public schools excluded
sectarianism, but they did not wish to invite infidelity. If yop know more than they did, then
close the Bible in the schools. Some questioned
whether it was of benefit. This question sinks
into nothing. Shall we close the Bible at the
dictation of the Pope? That is the issue. We
should stand on the dignity of American citisens,
and keep it open in spite of him.

The Pope says. "Don't you know that I have in
America six millions of my own subjects?" If
they are subjects of the Pope, they are not loyal
Americans. No man can serve two masters.
They are dangerous citisens. Is it fair that the
six millions should send their children to hear
the Bible? I reply, have we, thirty millions, no
right to let our children hear the Bible? The
simple reading of the Bible, with no comments,
has no sectarian tendency. We have no Protestant rechools; our schools are American. God has
set this country spart as an asylum for exiled
foreigners; and when we come here to partake of
its bleasings, we cannot remain what we were we
must become Americans in spirit and i THE CHURCH OF BOME,

THE BIGOTRY AND SECTABLANISM of Europe must be laid aside. To consolidate these foreign nationalities and sects into one glorrious people, we must begin with the children and the schools. From the schools we must get a non-sectarian people. We do not want Baptist or Presbyterian schools, but American schools o give us American citizens.
In my native city we have four principal re-

In my native city we have four principal religious or Churches—the Roman, the Greek, the Pretestant and the Jewish. They all hate each other, and cannot live in the same street together. If the Homanist's house is on first the Protestant will not help to save it. If the Protestant exhibit falls into the water the Roman Catholic will not reach out his hand to rescue it. That is the way it would be in this country if sectarianism prevailed. I am happy to state that there are many prominent Catholics who side with me in this question, and who are opposed to parochial schools. Father Phelan said in a speech, in St. Louis, that he was opposed to the public schools because they produced pickpocksts and blacklegs. I huri beak this charge against American institutions. The best business men, the shieing lights in all professions inglike country, have been drawn from the public schools. Archbishop Bailey was a pupil of the public schools. Cardinal McCloskey learned his A. B. O's in a public school. I can turn to some of our most illustrious citizens who have been pupils of these schools; yet Father Phelan says they produce nothing but criminals. Although there was a large Protestant population in Hungary, the Concerdat was established there. My parents were not permitted to educate me at home, but were obliged to send me to a Catholic school, according to the directious of the Concordat. The Concordat delared the Bible pernicious and removed it. The Pope said we had no right to have our schools, and command: I us to close them.

Pope said we had no right to have our schools, and command: I us to close them.

SOME HARMEST PROTESTANTS
got up a petition against this and were sentenced to imprisonment a tier a trial lasting about three minutes. My father, a Protestant clergyman, had all his property confiscated and was sentenced to seven years of solitary confinement, but died when five years had expired. The authorities refused to his irlends the permission to bury his body. It was only three years ago that that concordat was abolished. Over two hundred clergymen were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from three years to life. In an Austrian dungeon, beneath the surface of the earth, many occame blind, many died. This tyranny existed only three years ago. Dr. Charles Brace, member of an American mission, was imprisoned with others, but was released at the expiration of nine months, through the efforts of the representative of the American Government. I was banished for life, having been connected with my father in the Synod. The same priests who drove us away from our houses demand from American citizens that they close the Bible. That was the state of Hungary only three years ago, and that is what they wish to do here.

Some complain of the number of denominations there are in this country. I thank God for it. Lat the Bapitat or Presbyterian Church become the sole power in the land, and the ministers would become as corrapt as the heads of the Catholic Church. Wherever history shows that any church has become the church of the State, other denominations have been persecuted and driven out. But, as it is, one denomination holds the other in check. The different political fastions, and their influence over one another, are the safeguard of our freedom. When one faction becomes corrupt another takes its pince. The number of religious denominations insure our religious resount. I nonclusion, the speaker said that the great cause he was pleadiry was not a Baptist or a Bethodist, but an American cause. I am pleading American rights i SOME EARNEST PROTESTANTS

First Congregational Church. Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., the pastor, preached from I John, iii:1: "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God; therefore the world kneweth us not, because it knew him not." There is great advantage in calling things by their right names. This is what names are for. If a man is a Christian, there is a great benefit to him and every one else if he calls himself a Christian. He is much more likely to feel like a Christian and act like a Christian, if a man begins by denying or covering up his real opinions he frequently ends with betraying them.

The first Christians—the mea and women who were willing to run the risk of martyrdom, of being litched headlong down precipies, of wandering in deserts and mountains, in caves and dens of the earth, of being sawn saunder, of being pitched headlong down precipies, of wandering in deserts and mountains, in caves and dens of the earth, of being winged to the skies on the red pinions of flames that were licking up their like-blood—the first Christians acilied themselves the sons of God. And they did not do it nominally and as a matter of profession. They believed it to be true, and it was true. The first Christians were nothing but Christians. They came out from the world because they were not of it. They separated themselves to God because they were his. They believed in their divine worship, in the dignity of it, and the glory of it. It is of

as pertaining to all Christians, of which I shall speak.

1. Let us see in what this somship consists. It does not consist in the fact that God has created us, but in the fact that he has recreated us; not in our descent from the first Adam, but in our union with the fact that he has recreated us; not in our descent from the first Adam, but in our union with the second. There is a zense in which the whole population of the world at that time were the children of God. They derived their being from his creative power. But the expression is not so used in the text; for its speaks of two classes, namely, the sone of God and the world, which did not recognize the sons of God.

We are bern into this world natural men; men capable of understanding and appreciating natural things; the things in which our material nature sakes delight. There was a time when it was natural for man to love God, to commune with him, to talk with him of his works; when the spiritual in man was highest, was supreme; when man bore God's image by creation. But as men are born into the werld now they stak the spiritual below the natural; they take care of the body and neglect the soul; they see first the things of this world, with the lil-founded expectation that in some way, had at some time, God will add to them his kingdom and his righteousness without their ever seeking it. Men have a natural capacity for learning and practicing occupations, for laying up property, for lounding families, institutions, governments; for all things that begin here and each here. This describes the natural man.

Thousands of people are right around us who are just as ignorant of spiritual things as you and I are of chemistry. What could we do in a life of the mining and practicing on a strail man. s pertaining to all Christians, of which I shall